# THE TOMBS AT MYCENÆ

How Our Savans Regard Dr. Schliemann's Discoveries.

FROM FABLE TO HISTORY

How the Explorer's Claims May Be Verified.

Views of Judge Daly and Professor Baird --Curtius on Argolis.

The importance of the work accomplished by Dr. ann at Mycene will be chiefly joit in its in-upon the theories of modern historians, as cage. Since Niebuhr began the reconstruction of colors, until not even the Homorro poems had so seh as a peg left on which to haug a historic fact. chilles and Priam and Hector, Agamemnon, "the king of men;" Menciaus, the husband of Helen, and Paris, iour, disappeared at the breath of these rems of which Homer was not even the poet. When heroic age was exhausted and the ancient heroes Rome were disposed of in a way that ade them of no more importance than Oberon and Itania and Puck and the rest of the fairies of the Midsummer Night's Dream," the more obscure sither blotted out altogether or rehabilitated inias of the Romans—the Herrmann of the Gerisin. Joan of Arc was only a crazy enthusiast, who never led an army against the English or suffered at the stake. It was not Columbus who discovered America. The story of Pocahontas was only a pretty Reid, our Minister to Greece, wrote a book to prove that the name of Hendrick Hudson was in reality plain Henry Hudson. Bacon wrote Shakespeare, and the wonder is that nobody sought to show that Shakes-

With the progress of the work of destruction and construction there were quiet delvers among the dustriously restoring the relics of past ages. Layard uncovered many of the wonders of Babyion and Nineyeb, and the giories related by Herodotus were more than proved. George Smith restored by his labors xcavations the Chaldean story of the deluge, which proved to be in every way more wonderfu interesting than the Mosaic account of that remarkable event. But the deluge, a myth, and the Chaldean story neric poems. The heroic age was synonymous sith the mythical age, and there never was any Agamyth, and even scholars began to doubt whether here ever was an ancient . Young, which Pausanius in its ruins within the period of veritable history. It became a necessity that somebody should rescue the legends of the past from the desocrating hands which brushed them aside with as little ceremony as if they had been taken from the "Arabian Nights" and were same family with "Jack and the Beanstalk" or the adventures of "Jack the Giant Killer." Among those he sought to arrest this devastating havec was Dr. Henry Schliemann, whose discoveries at Troy attracted so much attention a few years ago and whose more recent explorations at Mycene are at this moment at-tracting the profoundest interest of scholars and savans in every part of the world. EARLY LIVE OF THE EXPLORER.

an whose name is so prominently brought ore the learned world by these late excavations was of low birth and fron fortune. But even as a child his and the adventures of Ulyases and Agam When at Kalkherst, a village of Mecklenburg ann in the preface to his "Ithaque, to Péloponnese published in 1869, "I presented to my father bad Latin of the principal events of the Projan war and the adventures of Ulysses and Agaon. I little thought that thirty-six years la ok on the same subject after having the pleasure of seeing with my own eyes the scene that war and the country of the heroes whose disciplination was afforded this pleasure he was applied to undergo years of penury and . His first occupation was that of a boy a grocory store at Faistenburg, but he quitted this are in 1841 to ship before the mast in a vessel sailing om Hamburg to Laguayra, in Venezuela. This vessel een days out, and was compelled to seek safety at the sle of Texel. Young Schliemann then determined remain permanently in Holland, and by aid of the German Consul at Amsterdam obtained employment as an errand boy in

he aid of the German Consul at Amsterdam is obtained employment as an errand boy in commercial house, where he was paid 800 francs a sear, half or which he devoted to his education, which ad been much neglected. He subsequently obtained iplace as book keeper in another establishment, where was paid 1,200 francs in the beginning and finally 600 francs. While in this situation he continued to altivate his mind, and by the aid of an old grammar, victionary and a bad translation of "Teichmaque" he receeded in acquiring a fair knowledge of the busian language. This led to his being sent § St. Petersburg as the agent of a commercial house, and in 1846 he established himself is business on his orn accounts in the Russian capital. As his business creased his knowledge of the languages was supsemented size, and he learned Swedish and Polish and absequently both modern and ancient Greek. In 1858 he made a tour of the Old World, visiting the different countries of Europe, Egypt, Syria and Greece, returning to St. Petersburg in 1852.

In 1864 Dr. Schliemann determined upon a visit to the home of Ulysses and the plain of Troy, after which he went to the East Indies, Chiha and Japan, completing his travels by a visit to this country. This journey occupied two years, and in 1862 he went to the Cast Indies, Chiha and Japan, completing his travels by a visit to this country. This journey occupied two years, and in 1862 he went to the cast indies, Chiha and Japan, completing his travels by a visit to this country. This journey occupied two years, and in 1862 he went to the cast indies, Chiha and Japan, completing his travels by a visit to this country. This journey occupied two years, and in 1862 he went to the cast indies of the city in the provious year. At the same and excavations as a Bunarbashi, proviously reputed as the site of Troy, but these were made not with the hope of making any real discoveries. It was Dr. Schliemann's purpose, first of all, to disprove this old theory as to the locality of Priam's city by the utter

CHEF JUSTICE DALY'S VIEWS.

Chief Justice Daly, President of the American Georisphical Society, who is well known as a fiellenist,
greased his views on the explorations to a reporter
the visited him yesterday. The Judge said that he
and no reason to question the general statement of
he discoveries made by Dr. Schlienzann, although the
foctor may have somewhat exaggerated the importnes of his labors. From the enumeration of the spelife articles found in the remains at Mycone, the discovery is certainly entitled to be considered as
ery valuable. The Doctor is a gentleman of
resixth and culture, and has given liberally
flirs time, labor and money in the cause of accent
search, and even though he may not have found the
critable remains of Troy, nor the tombs of Agamenton, Cassandra, Estymeden and their companions

"My impression from reading the controversy that was occasioned at the time by the report of Dr. Schilemann's alleged discovery of the site of ancient Troy and the tomb of King Friam was that the Doctor had really identified the existence of Troy. I have read his work and the American Geographical Society has also received a number of communications on the subject. I have also read-three articles contesting Dr. Schilemann's views as to the discovery of the remains of the ancent city of Troy and have in addition read the Hon. Mr. Gladsione's article on the same subject in confirmation of Dr. Schilemann's discovery. Mr. Gladsione's opinion spon it is entitled to great weight. To my mind his argument, based upon a comparison of many of the things found with passages in the Iliad, was much more convincing than the arguments of the objectors, and the impression left upon my mind was that Mr. Gladsione's conclusion was correct—that Dr. Schliemann had discovered the veritable site and remains of ancient Troy.

"Cassandra, the prophetic daughter of Priam, whose cruel fate it was that her prophecies should be disbelieved, fell to Agamembon as his share of the spoils, after the death of her lather and heroic brother Hector, and the destruction of the city of fier birth. If, then, these later discoveries at Myconse are justified and found to be authentic, the whole story of the Trojan war and the subsequent history of the herces of that famous event, as related in the lind, becomes a matter of ancient history, and can no longer be accounted as fables."

fables."

PROFESSOR BAIRD'S VIEWS.

The Herald reporter who interviewed Mr. H. M. Baird, Professor of Greek in the University of the City of New York, found him just dismissing some twenty young gentlemen after their morning lesson in Greek. As the above named asyant is not only a first rate Hellenist, but has had the exter advantage of a sojourn of a year in Greece, the Herald man looked forward to an interview with him with something more than ordinary interest.

"I have come," said the reporter to Mr. Baird, "to ask your opinion touching the recent discoveries of Dr. Schileman."

Dr. Schliemann."
"I shall be very happy," anawered the Professor,
"to give you any information I may have at command; but you will, perhaps, allow me to say that
your request is very general and indefinite. Upon
what points particularly do you think I can give you
telegranting."

But you do not think that that would invalidate

siasm."

"But you do not think that that would invalidate his story generally?"

"By no meane. It is an impossibility for a man to invent both sites and treasure found therein. It is possible that he may have overestimated what he has found, but it is clear to me that he must have come upon something considerable from the tenor of his despatches. Whether he has or has not lound the grave of Agamemnon is quite a different matter. I do not see that Dr. Schiemann alleges that he has discovered any inscriptions which would justify him in absolutely asserting that the tomb discovered by him is that of Agamemnon. If he has not he can only come to that conclusion by collateral syndance. For such evidence we shall have to wait until no says all he has to say tourning his discovery."

"But supposing him to have discovered the treasure he alleges, what conclusion would you deduce from it r"

"I should say that it would be a very striking confirmation of Hemer's story. And this is a point which has not yet been referred to. You will, as a Greek scholar, remember that the great spic poet makes our Mycens to have been a very powerful and important city. The finding of the tomb of Agamemnon there would certainly confirm this, inamuch as you are aware that Agamemnon was king of all Argos, but did

city. The finding of the tomb of Agamemnon there would certainly confirm this, inasmuch as you are aware that Agamemnon was King of all Argos, but did not rule in Mycene, and the discovery of his tomb there would show the paramount power of the city."

"Should you conclude anything else from this discovery it verified?"

"Undoubtedly. Those personages of the heroic ago who have been sung in the immortal verses of Homer would at once step out of the twiight in which modern historians have left them, and would assume form as distinct and definite as that of any of the personages of modern history. Many of the theories which have been formed on the assumption that the lijad was a myth will fall to pieces, and much will have to be admitted as probable which was lormerly condemned as legend and fiction."

"Can you in any way account for the sudden disappearance of Argos from Greek history after the heroic age?"

"With researd to the neonle I do not think it was a with the read to the neonle I do not think it was a way the present of the present of the sudden disappearance of Argos from Greek history after the

"Can you in any way account for the sudden disappearance of Argos from Greek history after the heroic age?"

"With regard to the people I do not think it very difficult to account for that, because you will probably remember that the Greek anthors tell as they were almost exterminated by the Argives, impelled to this act of destructive vengeance by jealonsy at the fact of the inhabitants of Argos having sent eighty men to Thermopylea. As to the dusappearance of portions of Mycone, there is no difficulty about that. Any one acquainted with the East knowa perfectly well that all the debris and rubbish accumulated in the cities, for the simple reason that the inhabitants threw them into the street, and the ancient cities of the East had no Street Cleaning Bureau any more than the modern ones. I have no doubt that much of the debris which accumulated was owing to the fact that many of the demestic vessels represented to-day by the work of the cooper were in ancient times pottery, and it does not require an unimaginable amount of breakage to do a good deal in the way of filling up. Then, again, a couple of thousand years, during which the wind may have been slowly driving the soft firable soil of the East on to the cities will account in a measure for the disappearance of even considerable buildings. One need not go further than Rome to see an excellent sample of the accumiliation of debris. The Forum itself is the best example I can give you of this."

"I will srouble you, Professor Baird, with one more question. How do you account for the income that the survivors of those buried in these great tombs of an tiquity must, in a measure, have been cognizant of their contents?"

"The explanation of that is not so difficult as would appear at first sight, The sanctity of these receptacles of the dead would certainly preserve them from violation for many generations, and as time wore on the only notion remaining would be that they contained the bonker of the dead would certainly preserve them from violations for many gen

PROPESSOR CURTIUS ON PRESISTORIC MYCENAL The value of Dr. Schliemann's latest explorations are well illustrated by some remarks of Professor Cur-Speaking of some of the prehistoric monuments which

CYCLOPEAN PALACES OF ANCIENT GREEK.

The walls enclosing the castle must not be called rude, a notion which was least of all in the minds of the later Hellenes when they ascribed them to the Cyclops. For the name of tuese demonic workmen is an expression intended to designate the gigantic, miraculous and incomprehensible character of these early monuments, just as the German people calls works of the formans devil's dikes, because these crections have no connection of any kind with the world as known to the existing generation. Common to all these Cyclopean castle walls is the mighty size of the single blocks, which an extraordinary and reckless expenditure of human strength broke out of the rock and dragged away and pixed over one another, so that their massive weight forced them to remain where they ing over toward one another and the drip sione lying over it fifteen feet in length, over which, in the triangular aperture of the wall, remains immovably fixed to this day the sculptured slab which once in a solemn hour the lords of this castle placed over the gate in order to unite the expression of divine power with that of their earthly royal dominion. In flat relief these remarkable outlines of the carliest sculpture existing in Europe stand forth—in the centre the pillar, the symbol of Apollo, the guardian of gate and castle; on the sides the two lions resuing their front paws on the ground, admirably chosen symbols of the conscioueness of supreme royal power. Symmetrically stiff, after the fushion of heraldic beasts, they are yet designed with the truthfulness of nature and their attitude is corfect and expressive and executed by a chisel perfectly sure of its work.

SURTERRANKOUS CASTLE OF MYCENE.

beyond the narrow limits of Helias, and with ita results reaches over into the beginnings of Greek tory in Europe.

Among the many good and novel features of the fair now in progress at the Thirtieth street Methodist church is a cake match, in which the young ladies of the church compete. Some weeks ago Mr. Sochel, the originator of the match, paid a visit to Miss Emily Nicholson, and during the evening she hospit-ably passed round a plate of delicious cake which Emily Sicholson, and utring the evening and hospitably passed round a plate of delicious cake which she, with charming naiveté, informed him was the product of her skill. To encourage similar efforts on the part of other young ladies, it was suggested that a cake match in connection with the fair would be a success. The result is shown by a large collection of tempting sweet structures that would not de discredit to the famous Delmonico's board. To show that the cake is a bona fide production a card cortifying the fact accompanies cach cake, with the name of the donor, and states that the product is free from all delicerious substances which would be apt to disagree with the human system. The contributors are Misses Atley, Staats, Guy, Nicholson, Allen, Jones, Sceley and flinds. This evening the cakes are to be numbered, cut, caten and voted upon by the audience, and three prizes, not yet determined upon, awarded, according to merit, to the successful exhibitors.

### A FATHER-IN-LAW'S LOVE.

George McCoy, of No. 8 Birmingham street, was beore Justice Smith at the Essex Market Court yester day charged by his son-in-law John Johnson with assault. It appeared from the evidence that a demestic litheuity occurred and that McCoy struck his son-inlaw on the head with a frying pan, knocked him down and then bit a part of his rolt ear off. When asked what he had to say in his own behalf he informed the Judge that he entertained none but feelings of the deepest love for his son-in-iaw and never intended to harm him. Judge Smith held him for trial in default of \$1,000 bath.

### NEIL DOUGHERTY'S WILL.

Argument was had yesterday in the care of the will of Neil Dougherty before the General Term of the Kings County Supreme Court. It will be remembered that an action was brought by James J. Garvey, ex-ecutor, for the construction of the will. The case was tried before Judge Barnard, who decided. The last finding was appealed from, and it was to the appeal that the argument was confined. Decision was re-served by the Court.

### SINGULAR SUICIDE.

KILLED HIMSELF BECAUSE TILDEN WAS COUNTED OUT.

[From the Sedalia (Mo.) Times. Hezokiah Cole, a farmer, residing near Lebanon in this county, ended his earthly trials on Tuesday last by hanging himself. During the past campaign he took an active part in politics, enliated in the cause of Tilden, and did all in his power to advance the cause of reform. After the election he became convinced that Tilden would be counted out by the Southern returning boards, and when he had learned that the military had taken possession of the State House in South Carolina he became very despondent. He said little to his folks and wandered about in a distracted manner, thus exciting the apprehension of his eldest son, who kept a close watch upon his movements. Tuesday morning an eight o'clock he went out to feed the stock, and not rearrang seen his sen went in search of him. He found has amortinate parent hanging by his neck done. The deceased sended a sure mode of death, Lying series a seep guich he found a failen tree, and wanting out upon this until over the middle of the guich he fastened a prayer upon his tips he leaped into eiernity. The fall must have produced almost instantaneous death, as his neck was dislocated. The body was yet warm when discovered by his agonized son, but too late to render any sesistance.

## GENERAL CESNOLA

His Discovery of Cypriote Antiquities.

THE CURIUM FIND.

Its Purchase by the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

Specimens of Silver Found Dated

Had there been no civil war in America New York ection of Cypriote antiquities, the second instalment of which has just been bought by public spirited citi-The statement seems extraordinary, but is as easily left Italy to fight the battles of the Union. Born in ond lieutenant at the Royal Military Academy of his native city, Turin. Engaged in the Italian war of 1848 and 1849 he was decorated and promoted at the the energetic young nobleman, chafing at inactivity, withdrew from the Sardinian army to face war in Europe many officers sailed for New York in search of an officers left their own country with this object in view, prominent among them being Count di Cesnola, ance of English deterred many of these adventurous spirits from entering our army, but Cesnola deterself up, he devoted his time to the study of English. guage sufficiently to open a military class, at which he instructed more than 700 officers. The Fifth and Sixth New York cavalry, called the "Ira Harris Guard," were his pupils; yet busy as Cesnola was, he lound time to woo and wed a raughter of Captain Samuel C. Reid, U. S. N. Shortly after, in March, 1861, Count di Cesnola was appointed and in the following November was commissioned by Governor Morgan as Culonel of the Fourth New York cavalry brigade of General Sigel's army corps, and in June, 1863, was taken prisoner at the cavalry battle

Confined in Libby Prison, he was exchanged at the end of ten weary months, and, taking command of a savairy brigade under Sheridan, General Cesnola our battles until his old regiment the Fourth New York cavalry, was honorably mus-tered out of service. The brave and carnest Italian had a good friend in Senator Harris, who urged the recommendation of Secretary Seward and Senator Harris President Lincoln appointed General Cesnola Consul at Cyprus-be, of course, becoming an American citizen. Examining into the Consul's military serthe best record of any foreigner in our army.

Arriving in Cyprus in December, 1865, General Ces nois found life unutterably dull. There was literally nothing to do. Not wishing to have softening of the brain he asked for a better and busier consulate, which was promised, but was not offered unmall fortune from his mother, General Cesnola turned his attention to Cypriote antiquities. Two curiosities which excited his interest and led to a de termination to turn to good account his enforced soancient history of Cyprus General Cesnola thoroughly surveyed the whole island, which is 160 miles long and more than 600 miles in circumference. Thus occupied throughout 1866 our Consul became convinced that a great work was to be accomplished by identifying the ancient cities made famous by poet and bistorian, the traces of which had entirely disappeared. Reducing his conviction to a system he dug round the island, beginning with Kition, the Biblical Chittim. In onstructed the ancient map of Cyprus and upearthed thousands of art treasures never before Kings of Italy, Greece and Bavaria for his services to engaged upon a book of 500 pages devoted to the ancient history of the island and to the discoveries made by others as well as by himself. This important work will include an appendix of 200 Egyptian, Assyri-an, Phomician, Greek and Cypriote inscriptions, and a lengthy notice upon Cesnola gems, by C. W. King, M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a great authority in glyptic art. There will also be a paper by Lord Lillord on the fauna of Cypres, in forwarding his valuable criticism to General Cesnoia Mr. King sent the following noie, which deserves to be read by all New Yorkers:—"If the catalogue offered you and other lovers of abtiquity gives as much pleasure in the perusal as it did me in the composition, it will be a very great success. My labor upon it was but paying a debt to gratitude and fortune for bringing under my cytes such a treasure as never before was revealed to mortal, and of more interest to me from its bearing upon my favorite study than to any one else on earth."

PAILURS IN THE BEGINSING.

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FAILURS IN THE BEGINSING.

Digging in Cyprus cannot be carried on with impunity. A firman must be obtained from the Ottoman government. This was secured through our Minister at Constantinopic before General Cessola set to work. Other consuls followed his example, but, lacking his enthusiasm or energy or both, they soon left him sole monarch of the field. That he was monarch, the Governor General of the island once admitted by goodnaturedly exclaiming. The real king of Cyprus is the American Cousul. But let no one suppose that good fortune came suddenly to General Cesnola. His first efforts were rewarded by failure upon failure. He dug in twenty different places before finding any treasure. This was not strange, as no remains appear on the surface to indicate the site of either city or temple, and there is no written instory to guide the explorer. Nevertheless, General Cesnola foit convinced that his labors would bring to light the masing link necessary to connect Egyptian and Greek art. He reasoned that a long period must have elapsed between the stif, conventional statuary of Egypt and Assyria and the period grace of the Eigh marbies. The few fragments of sculpture mot by him on the Island confirmed his theory, and the geographidal situation of Cyprus still further strengthebed it, for on this favored island, so long dedicated to Yenus, the Asiatic and Helicinic races must first have med.

PIRST SUCCESSES.

Commencing his explorations at Langa, the modern town built upon the necropolis of the ancient Kittum, General Gesnola discovered in ten years over 2,000 tombs, dating from 400 ft. C. to the Christian eral ealso identified the site of one Greek and one Phonician temple. Terms cotta statuettes of the best Greek period were found among the runs of the best Greek period were found among the runs of the Beneral Cesnola covered both temples and period to

now, when the General comes with his extraordinary find at Curium. New York again steps in aud raises the requisite amount of money for its purchase, while the English government is undergoing a surgical operation in order to appreciate its importance. Had Mr. Disraeli reflected the teching of the British Museum he would not have hesitated one moment. After giving a month's time to the study and valuation of General Cesnola's collection and placing it admirably for inspection in the Museum, Mr. Newton and Dr. Birch strongly urged its acceptance upon the government. If St. Petersburg had been in treaty with General Cesnola a portion of the war fund would unioutiedly have been expended in purchasing the treasure. This would have been carrying out a Disraelitish line of policy. The United States is not Russia; the Prime Minister hesitated, and to the swift belong the sponds of Cyprus. None appreciate their loss more than Mr. Newton and Dr. Birch, as, with the exception of about 200 pieces sold to them by R. H. Lang, Esq., for many years English Consul at Cyprus, the British Museum is without specimens of the art period illustrated by the Cesnola collection. Mr. Lang's contribution has fully early in the exception of a deity wearing a wreath. This is exceedingly fine. It is an interesting fact that, while the Cypriote statuary disintegrates in their damp climate and must be kept under glass in order to be preserved, the dry American atmosphere renders such precaution unnecessary.

Mr. King avers that for excellence of composition and forcible expression of its meaning it may safely be placed at the head of all that is known in the archaic style. A third gem, representing "Victory," is incomparable for exquisite finish. A fourth gem, representing a woman in the attitude of the "Venus at the Bath," is perfect freek work of indescribable beauty. The materials of these gems are agate, onyx, carnelian, chalcedony, jasper, sard, &c. Some of the jewels are enamelied, others granulated. In this gold room were also found three rock crystal ampliore, very rich in tone.

In the second room General Cesnola found silver objects only; but shad silver goes down to posterity in rust and ruim. Nevertheless, the relica are very interesting, and one cup displays exquisite workmanship. The British Museum has thirty specinens of silver, B. C. 300. General Cesnola has 273 specimens, B. C. 300. Terra cottas, slabastra, vases and fictule groups were discovered in the furd room, and the fourth room yielded up 500 bronze utensils, candelabra, lamps, four beautiful flows' heads belonging to a fountain, and many other objects. There is one cumference, valued at \$2,000, which is a splendid example of the archain Greek. General Cesnola found in fragments and was one week in looking up the pieces. Robert Ready, an employé of the British museum, wonderfully skilled in putting together glass and optitery, as well as in taking impressions of coms and cylindert, has made this fine was almost as good as new without adding any foreign material.

and cylinders, has made this fine vase almost as good as new without adding any foreign material.

To whom hosor is DCs.

"Happy America! Again she takes from us a new treasure! The useless to contend against so much money!" writes Ernest Renan; but in supposing that America's possession of the Cesnoia collection is due to the munificence of the price paid for it M. Renau is drawing upon his charming imagination. Had General Cesnola taken a jurely commercial view of his treasure he would have sold it but by bit and realized at least \$180,000. He could have disposed of the Curium and to Mr. J. S. Morgan, the well known American banker in London, to greater pecuniary advantage than he did in closing with the offer of the New York Museum. But General Cesnola's ambition was to keep the collection together, and in sending it to New York he feels that he is doing his utmost to found a museum that ere long should be an honor to the United States. Too much credit cannot be newared to Robert Hoe and the gentlemen connected with him for their enthusiastic whergy in accomplishing a noble object, and to Miss Wolf, whose generous benefaction of \$10,000 made the purchase possible, the women of America owe as especial debt of gratitude. To-morrow the British Museum will look its last upon the Cypriote treasure. May how world welcome it so heartily as to reconcile European students to its perpetual exile!

K. F.

## SALE OF ENGRAVINGS AND PAINT.

Leavitt will sell at Chipton Hall a collection of engravings and paintings belonging to Mr. Cephas G. Thomp son. The engravers embrace the names of some of the best known of old and modern masters. Among them are the works of Marc Antonio, Agostino Venet ziano, Raffael Morghew, Velpato, Bettilini, Bartolozzi ziano, Raffael Morghew, Velpato, Bettilini, Bartolozzi and others of the Italian school; Picart, Perelle, Lempereur and others of the French school, and Sir Robert Strange, James and Charlas Heath, Sharp, Burk, Fittler and others of Bartolozzi's pupils. American engravers are represented by A. B. Durand, Cheney, Andrews and John Sartain. The greater part of this collection was made abroad and contains some rare specimens as well as fine impressions. There are also in this collection original eichings by Guido Rent, Albert Durer and Canaletti. The paintings are mostly the work of Mr. Thompson.

On Thursday and Friday mcraings the Measrs. Leavitt will sell a lot of Tarkish articles, rugs, embroideries and bric-a-brac from the Centennial.

A fair in aid of the Seaside Shuitarium for the destitute and sick children of New York city was commenced on Monday evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the ladies of the West Side Relief Asso ciation, and will continue until the 16th inst. The pro-

### THE DROP GAME.

arrested a man giving the name of Thomas Johnson, whom he caught in the act of practising the trick known to the police as the "drop game." The number of complaints recently made by travellers on steamboats about losing bundles and values caused sergant Gaatin, of the steamboatsquad, to give siret orders to officers along the piers. Johnson was detected by Officer laylor dropping an old, worthless bundle, containing a smeil, stuffed bag, on the deck of the Hartford boat Granite State, and picking up in its stead a hundle of clothing, the property of Mr. Sansatt, of Hartford. As the officer approached to arrest him the man drew from his pocket a pocketbook and pitched it into the river. The officer quickly made him prisoner and then got into a stuail boat and recovered the pocketbook, which was found to contain seven pawn tickets for various articles of clothing and two values. The tickets were made out in different names, those of Burke, Price, Smith, Reily and Harris being used. The prisoner, who is fifty years of age, was taken to the Central Office, where he was recognized by Sergeant Kealy as a former waiter at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

### THE CITY'S HEALTH.

contagious disease reported for the two weeks ending ecember 9, 1876, was presented by Dr. Nagle, Deputy Registrar of Records, to the Board of Health, at its meeting yesterday :-

## PARIS GOSSIP.

The Latest Bon Mot on the Eastern Question.

ORLEANISTS AND LEGITIMISTS

Pio Nono's Attentions to the Prince

### MACMAHON AND GAMBETTA.

ent refers to a Turkish diplomatist of repute, who shall be nameless. His Excellency (to give him brevet of beauty and talent, whom we may call Mile Fift When Mile Fift comes the Ottoman ford is happy; but too often, when his oxen and his fathings are killed and all things are ready. Mile, Fig comes not, but send a nighty scented three cornered pink note instead. The other day the Mostem bitterly reproached the daughter of the Glacur for her meonstancy. What will you?"

The Turk smiled even as one who hath partaken of verjuice, for he correctly divined that Mile. Fift would said a good thing Meanwhile the young lady in ques-

are ant to become wearscome, and it is pleasant to have them cut short with an anecdote which naturally leads to other and quite as interesting topics. "In this country," mournfully observes the Bishop of Gap, "men are always on the track of scandalous stories; I they cannot find they invent them." The worthy prelate need not, however, have been so hard on his ompairiots, whom a century of barren revolutions have naturally made somewhat sceptical as to the more language truth and interest, as well as amusement in a sait story than to a quarto volume of Lord Derby's despatches. The Bonapartes are also (as usual) gets themselves talked about, the voyage of

and her son in Italy having given rise to a good dea of speculation. It is said that negotiations are on foo between the imperialist party and the Vatican for secret treaty of alliance and friendship. The Pope, though bitterly disappointed in Napoleon III., has always cherished a sentiment of affection for the Prince Imperial. His Holiness' own godson, Curiously be found in the l'ope's study hanging side by side with a striking likeness of the Comte de Chambord. French prelate, who was one day admitted into this anctum, could not repress an exclamation of supprise at the strango juxtaposition. "I see you are astonished," said Pius IX.; "well, the one is my gotson, the other is a most Christian prince; It is natural a legitimatist, roplied :- "Most Holy Father, permit me to think that the one is a godson in his godfather's

THE DESCRIDANT OF ST. LOUIS in the house of the Pope!" "Bane, bene," replies Pius, with a smile that was not unkindly, but had, perha; a, just the suspicion of appearing to mean that the old man had heard a good many fine phrases before, and had found that, in this world at least, they had singularly bittle meaning, unless backed by gold or bayonets. But, strange as it may appear, it is not quite impossible that legitimism and Bonspartism may one day be reconciled to one another. When the Empire seemed firmly established Napoleon III. was beheved to have shown certain civilities to the Comte de and it is raid that at one time, hopeless of regaining his own right, with no probability of posterity, and Highness had serious thoughts of adopting the Emperor as his own son, thus transferring to the which Henri Capet is the heir. Adoption uncertain conditions, is a recognised custom of Frenhw, and the formal act of the Comte de thamber would probably have been considered by his follow as binding. The Empire would thus have gained if which it so greatly covoted and never succeeded winning, the allogiance of the old nobility, where the considered with the condition of the co

the less.

ORLEANISM AND LEGITIMISM
are far from being reconcised to one another yet, as a commonly supposed, and the Contesse de Chambord who has much inducace over her nusband, is especially hostile to the family of Louis Philipps. Was the Pope as intermediary, it is quite on the cards the some understanding may be arrived at between the segment ladies, the one of whom has been an Empres

ally hostile to the lamily of Louis Philippa. Will the Pope as intermediary, it is quite on the cards the some understanding may be arrived at between the two great ladies, the one of whom has been an Emp-iss and the other claims to be a Queen, and who have ton a time and most lemmane bond of union—a hearty stalike of a third lady, also anxious to play the part of a crowned puppet. The Pope it should be added, though he will hear of no compromise in religion, is extremely practical and yielding in matters political, and has often immented the unioriunate Quixousm of the Prince who imagined that he was following the example of Henri IV., in throwing away a crown for the white flag. But white kings are plotting

THE REFERIME

seems to prosper, and MacMalsion seems to become, very gradually and slowly, a convert to the view that there is no better form or government than the one which places him in the chair of wtate. Last Friday the Marshal attended the opening 5. the new building at severe for the display of the new porceiain there munulactured. M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction, did the honors and took an early opportunity of introducing. M. Gambetia to the Presideal will have an opportunity of the had nevertheless desired should appear accidental. The Marshal spoke at once as courteously and as genially as possible. M. thembetta responded in the same tone. An invitation te dime at the Elysee will soon lollow, and the Presideal will have an opportunity of entering into friendly relations with the statesman who is now virtually one of his principal supporters, and will probably coon be his Minister.

The #2ed old rewn of Avignon, or at least the fairer half of the population thereof, is in grief and mourning, or M du Demaine is beloved member, whose ole con has just been declared invalid by the Chamber of Deputies on the ground of munidation and under influence.

M. De DEMAIN

was extremely popular in Avignon, because when Mayor he had regularly distributed among the poor the allowance of \$6000 a yea

### A CONSULAR AGENCY ABOLISHED.

[From the Hampshire (Eng.) Telegraph, Nov. 29.] Many of our readers would be not a little surprised o notice that at the meeting of the Town Council, on Thursday last, the Mayor read a communication from consular agency at Portsmouth had been discon-tinued. It is not perhaps generally known that the gone a very serious change, and it is only necessary to refer to another local case-viz, that of Southan reier to another local case—viz., that of Southampton, to prove the extent of that change. The post at Southampton being a State appointment, with a salary of \$2,600, has always been filled by a citizen of the United States, who has been nominated by the President. Under the awarening changes that have just been brought about, rank and salary have altogether vanished, and the consulate reduced simply to an agency. We do not presume to dictate to the United States Congress as to what changes they ought or ought not to make in their representantives abroad. We have simply to do with Portamouth, England's greatest navai station, which is frequently visited by ships of the United States navy, and where a consular agent has resided for perhaps a quarter of a contory. To discontinue that representation altogether, without assigning any reason for doing so, is if not an insult at least a stigma that would not be tolerated across the Atlantici is British consulate or agency were to be closed under similar circumstances. We hope we are correct in assuming that these changes were made in prospect of the Presidential election, and that when the excitement is over we shall, so far as this district is concerned, revert to the old order of things. Meanwhile it will not, ye are sure, be very requirity of any importance has its consul, vice, or agent a popular and the resident and the content at Portsmouth, the Great Republic, whese people awarm here during the summer months.